

THE RAILROAD

ND IN- **Blockaded Trains Ar**

Los Angeles.

HUNGRY AND TIRED TRAVELERS

**Progress of Work on the Washed
Out Lines—The Arizona Road
In a Bad Shape—General
Traffic Notes.**

Several hundred hungry and tired travelers came to Los Angeles very early yesterday morning and lost no time in patronizing the hotels and restaurants. Four belated trains arrived at the Southern Pacific station between 3 and 3:45 a. m. Three of these were San Francisco trains which had laid at Mojave, and one was a Santa Fé overland which the washouts had detained at Barstow since last Sunday. The enforced stay of the passengers at these little stations was irksome, and they did

to live very well, though they had the best of the land assigned. The variety of provisions that they had, including the cornmeal until about the only article of food obtainable was beans, and these for two days or more they had for breakfast, dinner and supper.

All the outgoing Southern Pacific trains for San Francisco left on time yesterday, and Santa Fé overland departed at 10 a. m., and the Santa Fe overland departed by way of Mojave. The Southern Pacific will be able to do business to Colton without a transfer, Savannah after today. On and after Monday the trains will be run through to Yuma, but the road between that badly-flooded, unfortunate town and Tucson cannot be repaired in less than a week, and the trains will have the probabilities of its requiring even more time.

Some progress is being made on the Southern Arizona line. San Bernardino can be reached by making a detour to San Gabriel, but it is hoped that trains can

be run through between the city and Los Angeles and the time it took to work on the obstructed track the Cajon Pass was so much is to be done at that point. One of the trains which has been lying at Barstow to the obstruction to the obstruction the past last night, when 150 passengers were transferred and will be brought here today.

PROFITABLE TRANSFERS.

The Southern Pacific has been doing passenger business between Los Angeles and Colton the past few days by transferring passengers across the San Gabriel river, and the passengers have been through, the passengers had to provide for their own transfer across the river. Some of the people of that vicinity who owned automobiles and had no passengers were charged passengers \$2 each to carry them across the stream. This fare was later reduced to \$1 by competition. The station men and the passengers, however, looked vigorously at what they denounced as extortion, and declared that the railroad company should have provided a ferry.

running between San Bernardino and Colton did differently, and set an example to the greater corporation. The motor sold for \$1,000, and the line had fifteen cents, and transferred the passengers in carriages free of charge across Lytle Creek.

TICKET AGENTS' TROUBLES.

Charles F. Parsons, passenger agent at the Santa Fe's down town office in this city, is having more trouble than any body. Ever since his road was tied up by the flood he has been overrun by holders of limited tickets. It is not uncommon for fifty or fifty cents in his office on the day and demand room and board until the company can get them out of the city.

"You see," is the song of each holder of a limited ticket, "I have promised to get me home at a certain date, and as it is not possible for you to comply with the agreement, I demand that you agent should take me home now." "I am sorry," says the agent, "but I cannot do that."

keeping me here against my will it is nothing but right that you should stand the expense. I don't care," replied Mr. Parsons in each case, "but you can't blame us for the storm. However, if you will go up to room No. 91, I'll cover this office, your wants will be attended to."

All kinds of replies come to the lips of the strangers at this stage of the proceedings, such as:

"I don't know you will pay the expenses?" or, "Please send up lunch at once?" or "I am starved," or "Is that a pleasant room and a pleasant view?" or "What is the company?" or "Please send me the room for me until I go to the hotel where I have been stopping and order my baggage around here," or "What is the name of the company?" or "What is the name of the company's hotel?" or, "You are sure your company will pay all expenses?" or "If I am here a month you can't get rid of me?"

Mr. Parsons looks wide and smiles wickedly as soon as the visitors leave his office, but he does not take the trouble to inform

assistant general passenger agent, whose business it is at present to let angry travelers down as easy as possible during "tied-up" times.

SCRAP HEAP.

Santa Fé officials think that the line to Barstow can be opened by Wednesday.

The 1:35 p. m. train for San Francisco was held up by the loaded, every berth in the six sleeping cars being taken.

The railroad people are anxiously watching the skies, fearful lest more heavy rains will come and catch their half-finished work.

Orange shippers are extremely anxious for the resumption of business by the railroads, as a great quantity of fruit is ready for shipment.

Travel agents here are kept pretty busy nowadays extending the time of tickets which have expired by limitation, owing to the delayed trains.

It is expected now that trains can run to Santa Ana and San Juan. Wednesday. Until then the passengers of the Santa Fe route will go thither by boat.

Assistant General Superintendent Pratt and Division Superintendent Muir of the Southern Railway Company went down to look at the Monte bridge yesterday morning.

From latest reports it is known that fully twenty miles of track on the Southern California coast south of Los Angeles will be rebuilt before traffic can be resumed.

The cable of the Spring street and Downey avenue was cut on a stopping last night between 7 and 8 o'clock, putting all traffic to a standstill. The cause of the accident. It was expected that the break would be repaired by this morning.

T. R. Tilly, assistant ticket agent for the Southern Pacific at San Francisco, was a passenger on the train which he waited so long at Tejuca, arriving here yesterday morning. The limit of his vacation having already expired, he returned to San Francisco by the first train.

Mrs. Hawkins' Estate.
All hope that Mrs. Susan Hawkins, who so mysteriously disappeared three weeks ago, is still alive, has been given up. She is believed to be a fortunate lady, who temporarily deranged walked into the surf at Redondo Beach and was drowned.

Yesterday the brother of Mrs. Hawkins, Joseph Shandoney, filed a petition asking that he be appointed administrator upon the estate that his sister left behind.

In the petition the value of the estate is placed at \$12,764.30. It is said to consist of a house and lot valued at \$4000 and one of \$4500; \$114.30 cash in the bank; a house and lot valued at \$3000.

Mrs. Hawkins left no will. Her heirs are a mother, father, six brothers and two sisters.

The Coming Bench Show.
The California Bench and Line Club are progressing nicely with their arrangements for the coming bench show. The

business houses of the city have contributed a number of handsome prizes to be awarded to the various classes, and the coming bench show promises to surpass anything ever held in this city. John Davidson, the best judge of bench shows in the United States, has been engaged as judge, to the great satisfaction of the intending exhibitors. Mr. Davidson comes west purposely to judge the Pacific Coast show, and has given Los Angeles the preference of his services over Chicago. The directors of the association will meet Tuesday to complete arrangements for the show.

A PARTING PROTEST.

The Minority's Report for Free Coinage.

Financial Prosperity Not Dependent on Either Standard.

Some Important Army Orders Issued by the President.

Other Washington Dispatches—Appointments and Confirmations—The Women's Suffrage Convention Continued.

By Telegraph to The Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28. [By the Associated Press.] Mr. Bartine of Nevada, in behalf of the minority members of the House Coinage Committee, today submitted a report in favor of the passage of silver free coinage bill. The report begins with an expression of regret that the majority delayed their report so long as to render it practically impossible for the House to consider the bill during the present Congress. The minority report says:

We have no doubt of the ability of the United States to establish and maintain the double standard, even without European cooperation, and we predict that if the United States should adopt free coinage it would receive support from the principal nations of the Old World.

In conclusion, the report admits the difficulty of forecasting the actual result of financial legislation, but says: We firmly believe the complete restoration of silver will insure to the best interests of the country. We do not pretend to ascertain the belief that the question of free coinage involves any such alternative as national property or national ruin. We believe under any system of finance at all likely to be adopted the American republic will move steadily forward, and our people will continue the happiest upon the face of the earth. It is only a question of what is the best course to pursue, and we feel assured that the double standard promises more of prosperity than the maintenance of a single standard.

NEW ARMY ORDERS.

The Punishments That Courts-Martial May Inflict.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28. [By the Associated Press.] The President today issued a general order fixing the maximum limit for the punishment of enlisted soldiers in time of peace for all crimes and offenses within the jurisdiction of courts-martial. The regulations contemplate a uniform degree of punishment throughout the service and the inhibition of excessive sentences by courts-martial.

The severest penalty prescribed is ten years' imprisonment, and this can be imposed only in cases of manslaughter and assault with intent to kill. The greatest punishment for desertion is imprisonment for five years, which may, however, be imposed for desertion in the presence of Indian outbreak or other trouble when the act is joined in by two or more soldiers in the execution of conspiracy. The punishment for ordinary cases of desertion is two and a half years' imprisonment, with one year added for each previous conviction of the same offense. Deserters who surrender cannot be imprisoned for a longer period than ten months.

The order was issued at the instance of Secretary Proctor, and is intended as an act of clemency to soldiers who have repeatedly complained of undue discrimination in the matter of punishment under the present system.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

The Direct Tax Bill Now in the President's Hands. [By the Associated Press.] The Direct Tax Bill which has gone to the President, provides in substance that the Secretary of the Treasury shall credit each State and Territory a sum equal to all collections by set off or otherwise made under the terms of the Direct Tax Act of 1861. All moneys still due the United States under that act are remitted. A sufficient sum of money is appropriated to be paid when the legislatures shall have accepted the sums in full satisfaction of all claims against the United States on account of the direct tax levy. The money is appropriated to meet individual claims, is to be held in trust by the State authorities, six years being allowed for the reception of these claims.

APPOINTMENTS AND CONFIRMATIONS. The President has made the following nominations: Thomas N. Hart, postmaster at Boston.

William M. W. Doherty, United States Marshal at Massachusetts.

Postmasters: John C. Feehan, Washington; James G. Swafford, Snohomish.

Henry B. Atherton of New Hampshire, Land Commissioner in Samoa, under the general act signed at Berlin June 14, 1889.

Robert Fisher, Register of the land office at Missoula, Mont.

The Senate today confirmed: J. C. Feehan, postmaster at Washington; J. G. Swafford, postmaster at Snohomish, Wash.; H. B. Atherton of Massachusetts, Land Commissioner for Samoa; H. P. Wilson, Register of the land office at Missoula, Mont.

THE SUFFRAGISTS. The first three addresses at today's session of the woman suffragists, were by Emma Smith De Voe, Mrs. Alice J. Pickler of South Dakota, and Henry B. Blackwell of Massachusetts. Speaking on the subject of the last South Dakota campaign, Mrs. Pickler felt sure that the campaign laid the foundation for ultimate success in South Dakota at no distant day.

MURDER AND SUICIDE. A Ghastly Double Tragedy at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 28. [By the Associated Press.] Russell S. Thompson, a conductor on the cable railroad, was shot and killed this morning by A. H. Cochrane, his father-in-law, who afterward killed himself.

One of Cochrane's six little children went about 11 o'clock to wake Thompson, and found him dead in bed with a bullet hole in his left temple. Her father lay gasping on the floor covered with blood. He was removed to the receiving hospital, where he died from the wounds, which were located in the stomach and under the chin. The latter wound ended beneath the left eye, the bullet having cut the esophagus. The other bullet passed below the breastbone, coming out on the left side.

Thompson's wife, who was the daughter of Cochrane, died ten

months ago. Thompson was about 25 years of age. The two men never had any trouble, but the murderer's son Willie said the family had been afraid of their father for some time. "No one knew until the tragedy that the latter went armed, and nothing was known of the affair until some time after the deed. Cochrane was seen to go to a drug store about 9:30 a. m. and buy some medicine. He had been under treatment for more than a year for nervous trouble. In his bedroom a 44-caliber bulldog revolver was found. The sheets and pillow-cases were saturated with blood and the floor was covered with pools of blood where Cochrane writhed after shooting himself. He was a native of New York, aged 64. He had been a painter, but of late was too ill to work.

John A. Wall, an attorney, a stepson of Cochrane, said he had threatened to kill his family on many occasions. He thought they were trying to swindle him out of an imaginary fortune. He was taken before the Lunacy Commission a year ago, but was discharged.

To Restore the Property. CINCINNATI, Feb. 28. [By the Associated Press.] The Probate Court this afternoon directed the assignee to reconvey the Duerber Watch Company's property to Mr. Duerber.

Five Negroes Drowned. SAVANNAH (Ga.), Feb. 28. A small schooner went ashore in the storm on Thursday night. The crew, five negroes, were drowned.

Death of an Aged Priest. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 28. Very Rev. Patrick A. Stanton died this morning, aged 65. He had been forty-three years a priest.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS. Bishop Paddock of Boston is dangerously ill.

George Kynoch, Conservative member of Parliament for Aston Manor, is dead.

Inspector Byrnes has declined to accept a decoration sent to him by King Humbert of Italy.

Nevada county's annual fair will be held at Grass Valley, commencing September 1, and continuing five days.

The officials of the Burlington road at Chicago are sending the large numbers of employees are being let out.

The directors of the Chicago and North-western have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on preferred stock.

The Warren Line steamer Iowa is reported abandoned at sea February 28. Her passengers were taken off by the steamer Chester of New York.

A passenger train on the Georgia Southern collided with a freight near Macon yesterday. A fireman was killed. The conductor and engineer were injured.

James Reynolds, the head city salesman of the hardware firm of Kelly, Maus & Co. of Chicago, was arrested at Vincennes, Ind., on a charge of misrepresenting himself as an agent of the Government in the purchase of munitions.

The directors of the Mount Carmel Acoustic Company decided today to raise \$20,000,000, part of which will be expended in building a large plant at Chicago, and building Pennington air ships.

Master Workman John McCarthy of the National Trade Assembly, Knights of Labor, was arrested by the police of Lyons, Mass., yesterday for an alleged attempt with other persons to conspire to unlawfully molest and intimidate the non-union workers.

KIMBERLY DIAMOND MINES. Their Funnel-Shaped Formation Due to Volcanic Upheaval.

How did the South Africa diamonds ever get there? How much deeper are the mines going? Are diamonds going to be found in as large quantities as at present? There are various theories as to how these mines have been formed, but all agree in attributing them to volcanic action.

They are all funnel-shaped, the sides of the funnel being composed of a dense rock, known in miners' parlance as "reef." It is of a soapy nature, easily acted upon by the atmosphere, and is, consequently, most dangerous, as large pieces become detached and fall into the mines. There are no means of shooting it up, and without warning these enormous slices slide off into the working portion of the mine, burying the claim and sometimes killing the employees.

The whole of the funnel is filled with "blue" ground, the roof sloping at various angles, but on an average of one foot in fifteen. The theory is that the sides of the roof meet at a great depth.

The hot liquid containing the diamonds, scientists assert, was forced by some great disturbance of nature through the solid earth, the bulging in the sides of the mines being very soft and spongy, showing where the rock was not sufficiently hard to resist the enormous pressure. It has been observed that in Kimberly there must have been ten distinct upheavals.

In Dutoitspan there were twenty-five. But only three to four, and no De Biers three, and this has been proved by the varying nature of the ground.

If one upheaval only had taken place, the center of the funnel would have contained only one kind of soil. As the miners go deeper a great alteration is noticed in the character of the soil. They have found pieces of top reef and top soil at a depth of 400 feet. This shows that in the succeeding upheavals vacuums were formed, and the whole funnel was in a state of tumult, the upper layers of oxidized earth returning to their ancient depths to give place to the other carbonaceous matter, which by successive exposures to the atmosphere became oxidized, and assume the yellow color seen so frequently in the embankments of rejected debris.

Hoar Tells a Pathetic Story. "I have heard and read many pathetic stories," said Senator Hoar to a Washington Star representative, "but none of them ever awoke so much sympathy as one which Prof. Gallaudet related recently. The professor has a favorite pupil—a little deaf-mute boy who is exceptionally bright. Mr. Gallaudet asked him if he knew the story of George Washington and the cherry tree. With his nimble fingers the little one said he did, and then he proceeded to repeat it. The professor's face grew pale, and he knew the boy had been informed the professor of the mutilated tree, and of his quest for the mutilator. When George's father asked him who hacked his favorite cherry tree, he signed the voiceless child, 'George' put his hatchet in his left hand."

"Stop," interrupted the professor; "where do you get the authority that he took the hatchet in his left hand?" "Why," responded the boy (who knew nothing of speech), "he needed his right hand to tell his father that he cut the tree."

Phillips Brooks is 55 years old, and for twenty years he has been the rector of Trinity Church, in Boston. His salary is \$10,000 a year, but of that a larger proportion goes for charity, for his generosity is proverbial.

Thus far the vote on the question of making women eligible to seats in the Methodist general conference stands 224 for and 544 against.

A LEVEE IN DANGER.

The Sacramento Threatens an Inundation.

San Bernardino no Longer Isolated From the World.

The Work of Repairing the Southern Pacific Proceeding Slowly.

Yuma Beginning to Recover From the Flood Visitation—Arizona Mining Companies Lose Heavily by Flood.

By Telegraph to The Times.

MARYSVILLE (Cal.), Feb. 28. [By the Associated Press.] Word reached here from District No. 70 in Sutter county that great uneasiness is felt as to the levee along the Sacramento River. Thirty men have been patrolling the levee for several days. The greatest danger is at Wheeler, between Meriden and Moon's Ferry.

Butte slough between here and there is running very swiftly, and stages have not been able to cross for a week. At noon today the Sacramento River was rising rapidly, and the ferry was discontinued. More patrolmen will be put on tonight.

CAYUCAS (Cal.), Feb. 28. It has been raining heavily here during the last twenty-four hours. Creeks are flooded. The stage with the north mail started for San Francisco this morning, failed to reach Templeton and returned. The mail from Templeton and also from San Simeon failed. Washouts are reported to be numerous.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 28. Reports from all parts of the Coast show that rain or snow has fallen in parts of California, Oregon, Washington and Nevada. The following rainfall is reported for the past twenty-four hours: Red Bluff, .08; Carson City, .66; Sacramento, .74; San Francisco, .38; Fresno, .42.

WASHOUTS AROUND BERDOON. SAN BERNARDINO, Feb. 28. Trains are beginning to move again, and by Monday all roads are expected to be running on time again.

James Reynolds, the head city salesman of the hardware firm of Kelly, Maus & Co. of Chicago, was arrested at Vincennes, Ind., on a charge of misrepresenting himself as an agent of the Government in the purchase of munitions.

The directors of the Mount Carmel Acoustic Company decided today to raise \$20,000,000, part of which will be expended in building a large plant at Chicago, and building Pennington air ships.

The officials of the Burlington road at Chicago are sending the large numbers of employees are being let out.

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A Sensible Prescription.

You ask me why I inquired your address when writing out the prescription for your cough. The reason will at once commend itself to every sensible mind, and is simply this: There have been cases innumerable where lives might have been saved had the number of the residence of the party for whom the prescription was put up been known to the druggist. For, as we all know, mistakes are made even in the most reliable drug stores through the carelessness of clerks. Not long ago a druggist found, on returning from supper, that a bottle of strychnine was on the counter, and asked the reason why.

The clerk replied that he had just been putting up a prescription, and was horrified when he found that he had made use of strychnine instead of some less harmful drug mentioned in the prescription. The frightened young fellow did not even know the name of the person who had come for it, or for whom it was intended, and after hours of search on the part of the distracted druggist the unfortunate victim was at last traced to his home, but too late, for the first dose had killed him. That is why I place the name of the patient both on the prescription for the druggist and on the stub left in my prescription book. Interview in St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A Bit of Gossip. It is quite amusing to compare the opinions of men and women concerning the personal appearance of Mrs. Leslie Carter. Men generally agree in calling her strikingly handsome, both in figure and features. Women consider her too tall, and declare that the mouth is altogether too large to lay any claim to beauty. This from some women who were enthusiastic over Mrs. Langtry and Mrs. Potter. Mrs. Carter certainly has a large mouth, but she has a beautiful set of teeth. Her hair is of the golden brown which is the delight and despair of artists. That she is a woman of more intellect than either of the other actresses is discernible at a glance, and when she speaks this impression is greatly intensified. She doesn't attempt elaborate street toilets, but dresses quite simply. She therefore seldom attracts more attention from strangers than any well dressed New York society woman. This some of them can never forgive, as they consider that actresses and literary women are to be stared at and commented upon.—New York World.

Making Butter in a Bottle. I recollect a little butter which I once made, as seemingly the first and last occasion of my ever eating any, so good did it seem. An officer made me a miniature churn with a bottle and a little wooden dasher put through a cork.

We were at the time marching every day farther and farther into the wilderness, but occasionally came to a ranch where some venturesome frontiersman had established himself. Of course our people galloped on in advance, and soon brought out the madame. There was a little cream among other things, and as I sat under the tent after we made camp it was soon transformed into butter in the toy churn.—Mrs. Custer's Book.

The Seaside Tot. Here is a veritable sea yarn of a lovely little 4-year-old girl. She was on board a steamer, the sea was high and the vessel rolled a good deal. "Mamma" was sick, brother and sister were sick, the poor nurse was thoroughly nauseated, and the 4-year-old did not feel well herself. She did not know why it was, but she persisted in walking, and she made the nurse walk, holding her hand until she was ready to drop. Finally the disgruntled little one cried out, "Oh, Letty, let's go!" "Go where, my dear?" "Oh, go somewhere. I don't care where, if there is only a pavement."—Buffalo Commercial.

The difference between knowing how and not knowing how is remarkable in the getting up of public meetings. The novice always makes a mess of it. He is not sure of his speakers; he does not know how to get his audience together, or to amuse it when he has got it. The expert, on the other hand, has all the points covered, and makes the thing go off with a snap.

In the United States the speed of trains varies so much on different railways, and in different parts of the country, that it is practically impossible to strike an average. Thirty to forty miles an hour is regarded as a very good rate, but a speed of from sixty to seventy-five miles an hour is often attained by fast trains under special circumstances.

The Situation at Yuma—High Water in Many Places. YUMA, (Ariz.), Feb. 28. [By the Associated Press.] The Colorado and Gila rivers are both falling. More high water is expected. Should it rain, thousands of dollars more of loss will follow, as large stocks of goods saved from the flood are stacked upon the mesa without shelter. The Southern Pacific track west will be opened within six days. The track east is being washed out. No time can be set when communication will be resumed. The Southern Pacific Company has employed a large number of men who were rendered destitute by the floods. Most of the machinery owned by the mining companies operating in Gila City east of Yuma, was ruined by the flood, causing a loss of \$60,000.

Contributions for the relief of the sufferers are telegraphed from many places. An express office and other buildings are already in course of construction on the high mesa west of the railroad track.

TUCSON (Ariz.), Feb. 28. A special to the Citizen says: A stage-driver named Morris and a man named Jim Rodgers attempted to cross Gila River at Riverside with the mail this morning. Morris was drowned. The last seen of Rodgers he was floating down the river on a piece of driftwood.

Word comes from Gila Bend that a small cabin floated down the Gila River last night past that place. Lamps were lighted, and the cries of a woman and children were heard.

The Tia Juana Disaster. SAN DIEGO, Feb. 28. The body of a Mexican drowned at Tia Juana during the recent flood, was found today in the sand. The people at Tia Juana are in great need of provisions and clothes. The citizens of San Diego are seeing to their immediate necessities.

Archbishop Ireland has received a gift of \$500,000 from President James J. Hill of the Northwestern Railway, for a new theological seminary, which is to be erected in Miriam Park, which is equally convenient to St. Paul and Minneapolis.

Bishop Hare of South Dakota, who is well known because of his devotion to the elevation and material interests of the Indians, will make a six months' visit to Japan very soon, to look over the field for the Episcopal church. A bishop has been chosen especially for that field, but is not yet quite ready to enter it.

An Indianapolis church member who subscribed to a church building fund, attempted to wriggle out of it by claiming that the contract was illegal, as it was made on Sunday, but the court has decided that he must pay up.



California Fruit Syrup cures Habitual Constipation.

California Fruit Syrup cures Indigestion.

California Fruit Syrup cures Headache.

California Fruit Syrup cures Bileousness.

California Fruit Syrup removes Liver Trouble.

California Fruit Syrup removes Kidney Trouble.

California Fruit Syrup Purifies the Blood.

California Fruit Syrup expels Fever.

California Fruit Syrup expels Colds.

California Fruit Syrup is Palatable.

California Fruit Syrup does not grip.

California Fruit Syrup does not sicken the stomach.

California Fruit Syrup is composed of pure herbs and fruit, and no minerals.

California Fruit Syrup is equally useful for men, women, children and infants.

California Fruit Syrup tones up the Intestines, increases the secretions, which in turn facilitates digestion and relieves Constipation.

Sold in bottles, 50c and \$1. by all leading druggists, or at the branch office of the California Fruit Syrup Co., room 8, 215 1/2 W. First St., Los Angeles, Cal.

Manufactured only by the CALIFORNIA FRUIT SYRUP CO., LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Testimonials of the best families in this city can be seen at the office.

DESMOND, THE HATTER

—AND— MEN'S FURNISHER

Sole Agent

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—AND— MEN'S FURNISHER

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I WILL SET ANY PORTION OF MY CRANGE GROVE TRACT

THE EUCALYPTUS.

The Tree and Its Uses in Australia.

MARKED MEDICINAL PROPERTIES

Cured With Blue Gum Leaves—"The Fever Tree"—The Oil—Eucalyptus Globulus—E. Amygdalina.

(Australasian letter to the London Lancet.)

While writing this I am surrounded with plants of eucalyptus globulus from the tiny seedling a foot high to the huge blue gum (as the tree is known here) towering up some 300 feet. The medicinal virtues of its leaves have been long known, the aboriginal inhabitants of our beautiful island knowing of and using them for various troubles. But our knowledge has never, so far as I know, been tabulated, and we labor at great inconvenience in prescribing it. The Bushmen often tell me of cures "by blue gum leaves." One has applied the raw leaves to patches of rash; another has kept a joint affected with rheumatism enveloped in them; mothers tell of wonderful cures of diphtheria by enveloping their patients in clouds of steam from hot leaves covered with boiling water; other people, again, swear by infusions of the leaves taken in wineglassful doses for all sorts of internal troubles. In fever cases nearly everybody hangs about the bedroom of the patient, and in various lung troubles the leaves are burnt or smoked so that the patient inhales the smoke. We have a great variety of eucalypti, most of which are found in the other colonies, but Tasmania is the home of the eucalyptus globulus; indeed, it is very doubtful whether it is indigenous to any other country, only stray plants occurring in Australia, and our Bushmen never dream of using any other variety in medicine. When held up to the light the essential oil is seen in tiny globules scattered thickly through the leaf cells, and the most active medicinal properties appear to exist in this oil. Hitherto but little opportunity has been given to test the medicinal powers of Eucalyptus globulus, as practically none has found its way into the market. The eucalyptus oil sold as given by Martindale and others is distilled from, as Martindale puts it, "the leaves of Eucalyptus angustata, as well as Eucalyptus globulus, and probably other species." This is quite true. A man who had worked for years in various Australian distilleries told me that he had seen but two eucalyptus globulus trees, and they were carefully preserved to show visitors. But our people would not have any distillation of Eucalyptus amygdalina for their ailments instead of blue gum leaves than your people would use oak instead of sassafras leaves. The peppermint is quite unknown here as a medicine; it grows as a low shrub or stunted tree on dry, rocky hills; with this, small leaves which are rich in the essential oil, and the oil is difficult to extract, but when obtained it is very superior to that from other eucalypti. Hang a bunch of other eucalypti, such as E. amygdalina, in a bedroom, and a bunch of this in another, and one soon recognizes by the smell and air of the room the difference in the two.

For some years medical men in Tasmania have been using Eucalyptus globulus in medicine with excellent results. The following occurred in my own child, aged 2. For four months she lay ill with infantile remittent fever, until she was reduced to a little skeleton, which was carried on, and day it would be highest by noon; another day would follow with a normal morning and mid-day temperature, to rise to 103° at night. Thus it ranged from normal to 104° all through the four months, with anorexia, constipation, chills followed by sweats, etc. Every drug I could think of was tried, with packs, graduated bed-room temperatures, diet etc. Over and over again did we return to quinine, arsenic, etc., but they seemed to have no effect whatever. Searching through various materia medica, I dropped upon an arulus which seemed to fit the case. Some blue gum leaves were soon obtained and a rough infusion made and given in teaspoonful doses. The first dose seemed to break up the fever, and with the exception of a little rise in temperature for one day a week afterwards she had no return until a year later, when she again contracted the fever of typhoid, when relapses are so troublesome, it does better than any drug I have yet seen, not only acting on the fever, but I believe by its antiseptic power helping to destroy the fever germs in the system. For these cases I give teaspoonful doses of an infusion of the leaves every two hours; perhaps the oil may do as well, but I do not take kindly to it in these cases. In nasal catarrh, as in the case of a small boy to whom I gave it, it acts as a true antiseptic when sniffed up the nose as vapor, or just put a few drops into the palms of the hands and sniff up strongly. It is gaining great repute here for stopping these colds. When I find one coming on, I take a small bottle in my pocket and take a few good sniffs occasionally as I drive along. In the essential oil we notice a great difference in smell, taste and other characters between Eucalyptus globulus oil and typhoid fever, which from Eucalyptus globulus is an oil, the other is more spirituous in character, and for rubbing into rheumatic joints is far preferable. For injections Eucalyptus globulus to my mind is far the best. As previously mentioned, for fever cases I like an infusion of the leaf as the purest preparation of the drug I can get, and when using the oil I like the first distillate. After rubbing up a green leaf between one's fingers a sticky, oily feeling remains, and the first distillate of Eucalyptus globulus is very like it; this to my mind contains valuable properties which are damaged or lost in treating with potash, redistillation, etc. Other medical men here have had large experience with these eucalypti, and they tell me they always use Eucalyptus globulus when giving it for fevers. Mr. Hardy gave me a striking case of scarlet fever which he treated by putting the patient in a hot Eucalyptus globulus bath when she seemed in extremis, and with excellent results. In diphtheria it not only acts

as a germicide and antiseptic to the throat, but helps to break up the relapses of fever. I am now trying it on ringworm, leucorrhoea, etc., but my observations have not been sufficiently careful to warrant any statement of its virtues in these affections.

HARRY BENJAMIN, M. D.

LETTERS TO THE TIMES.

Clandestine Conspirators. LOS ANGELES, Feb. 28, 1891.—[To the Editor of THE TIMES.]—There are in Los Angeles, unknown parties publishing an advertising dodger which they term a newspaper, having no subscription list, and consequently circulated in the same manner as other handbills. They claim to publish under the authorization of what is called "Los Angeles Council of Labor." At the same time no person whose name appears upon the sheet as editor, proprietor, manager or otherwise. This subversive publication takes upon itself to attack such business houses as do not employ such labor and patronize such firms as it designates. We presume that should it meet with a little encouragement it will soon presume to dictate a course of diet to be followed by rules for cooking and eating it. It will probably name our drinks and state the quantity we will be allowed to use, and the time, place and manner of such indulgence, the church we shall attend, the religion we adopt and the deity we shall worship. In fact, its acts savor of despotism, and are such as were causes of the French Revolution and other fanatical outbreaks—the result of ignorance, intolerance and the rule and way of unlettered, unprincipled and designing men, leading those more honest but less well informed.

Such blatherers as Dennis Kearney and O'Donovan Rossa have so successfully fooled the masses, the workingmen of this country that it is a pity and hard to understand why they will be led by the nose in this way. Education and experience will always lead and control the destinies of the masses, and the sooner the workingmen—so called—appreciate this truth, and act upon it, the sooner will they attain the lead in local and national affairs that they should have, and the longer will they retain it, but they will never accomplish it by means that history has shown us to be so often a disastrous failure.

America, the land of progress, is not the country in which the seeds of fanatical European exploded schemes will take root and prosper. We have no right to dictate what a man shall do, except that he shall obey the laws. It is a sign of weakness to patronize an advertising sheet whose aim is to damage the business of any man or set of men, and such action is clearly a breaking of the laws of this country, and the publishers of such a sheet are well aware of it, and for a reason keep their personalities as much in the background as possible, and brigand-like, stab in the dark.

ELI FERGUSON.

The Displays at the Citrus Fair, Etc. LOS ANGELES, Feb. 24.—[To the Editor of THE TIMES.] From notes of the coming citrus fair it appears that we are to have an excess of display in temples, pagodas and public buildings executed in oranges. This is a "fad" of the Northern Citrus Belt that I hoped would not be followed to any extent here. It is not artistic; it is a waste of money, and only serves to advertise the amount of worthless fruit we have to throw away instead of working it up into some merchantable product.

The designs adopted for the reception of fruit for exhibition here, and the hulls loaded with the different varieties of oranges for exhibition, would be a beautiful and artistic display, appropriate in all its arrangements; while the same design all strung around with oranges, would certainly not be in good taste, and might raise a question in the mind of the spectator as to which was the better, the oranges nailed to the mast and strung upon the ropes, or those inclosed in the hulls. In recent horticultural exhibitions in Europe, flowers were freely intermingled with the fruit, and this added greatly to the beauty of the display. Their more general use would be especially appropriate in our citrus fair, as they would destroy that monotony of color so common at these exhibitions.

Mirrors of various sizes have also been freely used for decorative purposes at fruit exhibitions abroad, and it is said the defects produced are very charming, especially under the gas or electric lights.

Displays, however, should only be secondary matters, and our managers should encourage the use of the most tasteful and artistic, which is to encourage the citrus fruit industry in all its branches, and thus add to the available wealth of the State.

It is stated that there is imported to the United States annually some two million of dollars' worth of articles manufactured from waste citrus fruits, such as citric acid, the essential oils of orange and lemon, orange and lemon peel perfumes, marmalades, etc., etc. It is said that the waste of citrus fruit in the citrus fruit groves of Southern California is now not less than a quarter of a million of dollars annually.

Yet nothing is done by our citrus fair to encourage the utilization of this waste, by the manufacture of the articles above named, or if manufactured in Southern California, to encourage their exhibition.

As a germicide and antiseptic to the throat, but helps to break up the relapses of fever. I am now trying it on ringworm, leucorrhoea, etc., but my observations have not been sufficiently careful to warrant any statement of its virtues in these affections.

GEORGE H. PECK.

THE SAUTERER.

I am sorry for the man who has no love in his heart for the little children. I do not mean one little child, for I suppose most men care for their own, but children generally. They are a wonderful study to me as I saunter about and meet them everywhere, and many a wise lesson do I learn from them.

I learned a lesson of perfect trust and faith the other day which was very beautiful. A very charming little girl, of perhaps five years, had been to church that Sabbath morning with her mother. The minister had talked to the little folks for a few moments, and his words had attracted this child's attention. He had told them that God had formed man of dust, and then he told in simple words which they could understand, how he had taken the dust of the earth and made Adam, and placed him in the garden of Eden among the fruits and flowers. This little one, among others, listened very attentively and reverently. When she reached home she went out at once into the pleasant garden, and stooping down took up a little handful of dust, and kissing it, exclaimed:

"I love you, and mebbe you will be a dear little baby sometime."

"Been to see Annie Abbott?" said some one to the Sauterer Friday morning.

"Yes, I went with the crowd, out of curiosity," I answered.

"Well, what do you think of her?" "Don't you think she is a wonder? Just see a little frail thing like her lift heavy men, and swing them around as if they were of a feather's weight only, and then men pushing her as she stands lightly on one heel, and yet not able to move her a hair's width from her position, what do you think of it?"

"I haven't studied the matter," I replied, "but I'm inclined to think that some as yet unnamed force in nature acts through her, some powerful, subtle agent that is akin to electricity, it is something which we as yet, know nothing about, but it is something which with the advance of scientific discovery we shall sometime become familiar with and perhaps find as useful an agent as electricity. I remember what Florence Wallis said when she was lecturing in Los Angeles a few years ago on modern spiritualism. 'I have come to the conclusion,' said she, 'after careful and honest investigation, that the phenomena of so-called spiritualism do not belong to the realm of the supernatural, but that it may be attributed to some as yet undiscovered law of nature.' And that is about what I think of the feats performed by Annie Abbott. It is something which, called into operation in connection with her will power, produces the effects desired. I don't think the world has any name for it yet, but it will have by and by, and what is more, it will know how to use it."

You would think that a goat was something of a philosopher and knew how to utilize this unknown force some times from the way he occasionally pushes things. I saw one after an offending tree trunk that was lying upon the ground, the other end of the Billy eyed it, and surveyed it from all points of the compass and he decided that he did not like it. It was a huge affair and resembled somewhat a Medusa head. The goat may have taken it for one, for he assailed it with an energy which looked as if he meditated its annihilation, and will you believe it, he actually pushed that stump, which was several times his size, a distance of at least a yard, before he turned in his assault upon it. I would not have dreamed that three or four billygoats could have accomplished what he did by himself alone. I have lately concluded that he was the Sir Isaac Newton of his kind, and that this "undiscovered law" he has struck upon and was illustrating to his own satisfaction.

"It never rains but it pours," said a grumbler whom I met on the streets yesterday. "We are just through with one devastating storm, and now I feel it in my bones," and he cast a disapproving glance at the sky, over which a thin white haze was gathering with portents of a coming storm. It is decidedly queer what dissatisfied creatures we mortals are. A month ago and this same individual was prophesying a dry year with all its attendant evils, and he didn't know what with the unusual cold and floods and cyclones at the East and the dry weather here, the world was coming to, anyway. And now the rain necessary to our crops does not suit him, and he would not have it rain again for a month at least if he could have his way.

Well, well, it is a good thing for us all that our times and seasons are not in the hands of poor dissatisfied mortals. If a man's own weakness vanes would turn every way at the same instant, and nature, poor old Dame Nature, would go mad with the confusion which would ensue. Let us be thankful even for more rain for the good which it will bring, will outweigh the inconvenience and the damage.



DR. PIERCE'S PELLETS
Purely Vegetable and Perfectly Harmless. For Female Irregularities, for Menstrual Troubles, for White Discharge, for Painful Periods, for Headache, for Indigestion, for Constipation, for Nervous Prostration, for General Debility and Kindred Affections. It is the only medicine for women, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee from the manufacturer, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money refunded. A book of 100 pages, on "Woman and Her Diseases," sent free by mail on receipt of a plain envelope, or receipt of ten cents in stamps. Address: WOODS' GREAT PEPPERMINT CURE ASSOCIATION, 603 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Faber's Golden Female Pills.
For Female Irregularities, for Menstrual Troubles, for White Discharge, for Painful Periods, for Headache, for Indigestion, for Constipation, for Nervous Prostration, for General Debility and Kindred Affections. It is the only medicine for women, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee from the manufacturer, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money refunded. A book of 100 pages, on "Woman and Her Diseases," sent free by mail on receipt of a plain envelope, or receipt of ten cents in stamps. Address: WOODS' GREAT PEPPERMINT CURE ASSOCIATION, 603 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

THE PHONO MEDICINE COMPANY.
H. M. SALE & SON, 220 Spring Street, OFFICE & VAUGHN, Cor. Spring and Fourth Streets.

CURE FITS!
When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time, but to cure them so that they never return. I have had the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long disease. I cannot say enough to ensure the worst cases of this disease have failed in no reason for not receiving a cure. Send at once for a prospectus and a Free Bottle of the "Cure Fits" medicine. Address: H. G. ROOT, M. D., 183 Pearl St., N. Y.

Lines of Travel.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.

IMPORTANT CHANGE OF TIME.

MONDAY, FEB. 18, 1891.
Trains leave Los Angeles and arrive at Los Angeles (Grand Central) as follows:

Leave for:	DESTINATION.	Arr. Time
5:30 p.m.	Banning	10:15 a.m.
6:30 p.m.	Banning	10:30 a.m.
9:15 a.m.	Colton	4:30 p.m.
9:15 a.m.	Colton	4:30 p.m.
5:30 p.m.	Colton	10:15 a.m.
5:30 p.m.	Colton	10:30 p.m.
5:30 p.m.	Deming and East	8:30 a.m.
5:30 p.m.	Chino	8:30 a.m.
6:15 p.m.	L. Beach and San Pedro	8:15 a.m.
7:00 p.m.	Ordained Knott, Lodi and	2:55 p.m.
1:30 p.m.	Ogden and St. Louis	4:30 p.m.
9:15 a.m.	Portland, Or.	7:25 a.m.
9:15 a.m.	Riverside	10:15 a.m.
8:30 p.m.	Riverside	4:30 p.m.
9:15 a.m.	Riverside	10:15 a.m.
8:30 p.m.	San Bernardino	4:30 p.m.
8:30 p.m.	San Bernardino	10:30 p.m.
8:30 p.m.	San Bernardino	10:30 p.m.
9:15 a.m.	Redlands	10:15 a.m.
8:30 p.m.	Redlands	4:30 p.m.
8:30 p.m.	Redlands	10:30 p.m.
9:15 a.m.	San Fran. & Sacramento	7:25 a.m.
9:15 a.m.	San Fran. & Sacramento	7:25 a.m.
19:27 a.m.	Santa Ana & Anaheim	9:55 a.m.
5:00 p.m.	Santa Ana & Anaheim	14:00 a.m.
1:25 p.m.	Santa Barbara	2:55 p.m.
1:25 a.m.	Santa Barbara	9:01 p.m.
1:17 p.m.	Santa Monica	4:30 p.m.
6:30 p.m.	Santa Monica	17:25 a.m.
6:30 p.m.	Santa Monica	8:43 p.m.
6:30 p.m.	Tustin	8:43 p.m.
6:30 p.m.	Tustin	8:43 p.m.
Leave and through tickets sold, baggage checked. Pullman sleeping car reservations made, and general information given upon request. For further particulars, apply to the Pass. Agt. No. 220 S. Spring st. or Second. CHARLES SEYLER, Agent at Depots.		
RICHARD GHAT, Gen. Traffic Mgr. CHAS. W. GUNN, Asst. Gen. Passenger Agt.		

